We Sell Dependable

Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00A.M.

and Closes 5:30 P.M.

FEDERALS ROUT VILLA IN SECOND JUAREZ ATTACK

Rebels, Driven From City, Resume Fighting and Wound Garrison Chief.

BULLETS FALL IN EL PASO

American Prisoner Is Killed in Street Battle-U. S. Force Patrols Border.

Et Paso, June 15 .- After having been driven out of the city late last night and driven out of the city late last night and whether they were killed or only early this morning, following severe wounded, and if wounded the extent of their injuries.

Officials of the Administration haveseveral hotels and buildings in down-

tacked Jaures again this afternoon. Fighting between them and the Federal garrison was resumed about 4:30 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock the rifle fire was more general than at any time last night.

Gen. K. Gonzales Escobar, chief of the Federal garrison, commanded his troops until he had been wounded five times, when he was rushed across the international bridge into El Paso for medical reatment. Federal troops charged the rebels down Calle Comercio, repulsing them, and, according to the reports of the garrison commanders, routing them.

It was during this charge that Gen. Especially imperative for an army to possess the town to be successful. Further fighting for its possession is practically a certainty. it was during this charge that Gen. Es-cobar received his most serious wounds. A shortage of ammunition is believed to have been one of the reasons for the retirement of the rebels.

retirement of the rebels.

During the fighting of the early morning, the tide of battle flowed in favor of Villa until about 8 o'clock, when the rebel firing ceased and the retreat began. Officers of the garrison claim to have American said to have been a prisoner in a Jaurez jail, was killed at the door of the police station while the fighting

was going on.

Late to-night it was reported that
many more prisoners had been executed.
The fight to-night swung to the south
and was in progress around the abandoned Juarez Agricultural College. As
the Federals apparently were not expecting an attack before dark, the outer
line of trenches was thinly manual and of trenches was thinly manned and Federals withdrew toward the town nforcements were hurrled from the fats to the west of town, where no milltary activity had yet occurred, and down the steep hill from Fort Hidalgo and en-

gaged the advancing enemy.

Villa troops during the darkness looted a number of stores and houses.

An unidentified woman was shot and An unidentified woman was shot and cilled to-night by a stray builet. bringing the total hit by Mexican bullets on the American side of the border to six. Two men and a Mexican girl were wounded in the firms to-night.

An additional battalion and two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, one straight new is been to night.

battalion of which now is here, to-nigh ments are expected to arrive to-morrow. They will be used for patrol duty along the river front.

CARRANZA IS TOLD TO GUARD U. S. LIVES

State Department Is Holding Him Responsible.

Special Desputch to THE SEN.

LONG ISLAND

LONG ISLAND always suggests joyous vaca-

tions "whole week", or "week-ends". For the

New Yorkers it means a quick get-away to a

"sure thing" in the way of pleasure and sport.

From business to complete forgetfulness of cares is but a matter of minutes—and every minute

roads, pleasant hospitable farms-delightful retreats for real rests.

counts in your summer holiday.

for Week-Ends or

Long Vacations

notified by the State Department that he will be expected to take measures to insure the safety of Americans and their

Americans in Mexico and their belonglings, but persons and property on the
American side of the line.

The official statement to-night said
that the "proper steps" had been taken
and the move was not officially disclosed
because of the usual courtesy of not
making such matters public prior to
their official receipt by the Government
to which they are addressed. However,
it is understood on unquestionable auis understood on unquestionable au-nority that this demand has been despatched to Mexico city.

Gen. Cabell in command of the South quarters at San Antonio, requires no additional instructions to take care of the situation so far as American troops are concerned, it was said at the War Department. He has blanket instruc-Department. He has blanket instruc-tions or orders to take every precau-tion and safeguard he thinks may be necessary to protect American lives and property along the border. He has an ample number of men to carry out these instructions, the War Department has repeatedly said.

Unofficial advices reaching here to-

day said that stray bullets had struck two American soldiers during the fight-ing in Juares, but did not disclose whether they were killed or only

several hotels and buildings in down-town El Paso, rebel troops under the command of Gen. Francisco Villa at-land to do with the foreign affairs of the mation are particularly aroused command of Gen. Francisco Villa at-tacked Jaures again this afternoon. of the assurance given publicly here

U. S. TROOPS CROSS BORDER.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artiller All on Mexican Soil.

Et. Paso, Texas, June 15 - A battallor of the Twenty-fourth Infantry crossed the international border to Juares at 11 taken sixty prisoners, fifty of them un-wounded, and to have the bodies of 150 villa soldiers. Two of the prisoners have been executed. John Anderson, an

Cavalry regiments crossed at three fords cast of El Paso.

A battlion of the Eighty-second Artillery crossed east of the stock yard.

There were approximately 3,600 American troops on Mexican soil ten minutes after they were ordered to make the

crossing.
Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins of the Seventh Cavalry was in command of the cavalry brigade which crossed at the ford and Col. Hadsell was in command of the infantry. Two armored motor cars crossed the International Bridge at 10:55. The reason given at militar headquarters for ordering the troops t

cross was "to prevent fring from the Mexican side on El Paso."

Brig.-Gen. James G. Erwin said the troops went across the boundary solely to stop Villa troops from firing further shots into El Paso. He added emphatically that it was not to be an invasion of Mexica, that the situation was fully understood and that no resistance was anticipated from the Carranza forces.

TO FORM FIUME ARMY. National Council Decides Upon

Defensive Measures.

ROME, June 15.—Reports from Flume state that the National Council met on Priday and after reviewing the politi-cal situation with the Mayor of the city, concurred in the view that it was necessary to form an army in Flume for the defence of the city's liberty and in

The council voted by acclamation a bil, creating an army of Fiume, the necessary funds to be provided by an issue of treasury bonds amounting to \$29,000,000. The council decided to en-trust the organization of the army to the poet Sem Beneilli, a former Captain in the Italian army, and also decreed that justice throughout the territory of Washington, June 15,-Venustiano Fiume would be administ Carranza, President of Mexico, has been name of the King of Italy.

KOLCHAK DEPENDS ON U. S. MONEY AID

He Is Said to Be in Financial Straits and Wants Quick Help.

HAVING REVERSES FRANTIC APPEALS SENT

Admiral Reported to Have Given Japan Sphere of Influence in East Siberia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SCH. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserve Panis, June 15 .- Admiral Kolchak There is a difference of opinion among observers of Russian affairs as to the isdom of the assumption by the Aliles of this burden although their action has not yet gone so far as the formal recognition of the Kolchak Government.

In American circles here comment has seen active since it became apparent been active since it became apparent that the largest part of the aid expected must come from the United States. Kol-chak's line how is 150 miles behind where it was at the time of the coup d'etat which elevated him to power last lovember and he is suffering continued

It is pointed out here that unless h achieves success before September 1 his cause probably will be lost as about that date snow will end the possibility of fighting, and the Russians and Bolshe-vists will enter into an enforced truce. Kolchak is declared to be in seriou nancial straits.

Comment has been aroused also by the reported understanding reached with the Japanese to the effect that Kolchak has granted to Japan a sphere of in-fluence in East Siberia. It is asserted that such an agreement was reached at a conference with Gen. Kalmikov, who, with Gen. Semenov, self-proclaimed Grand Duke of Mongolia, is suspected of accepting favors from Tokio.

FOKKER AT WORK ON AERIAL TRAIN

Inventor Plans for "Air Locomotive."

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Scn and Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

LONDON, June 15 .- Keenest interest is aroused in various circles by a report from The Hague that Herr Fokker, the Dutch inventor of the German battle plane and proprietor of the works that manufactured it, proposes having him-self seated in one airplane and towed by another plane. This is the first step toward the creation of an aerial train, the idea being an aerial locomotive with

Herr Fokker has a specially constructed monoplane without motor ready for the experiment, but has had great difficulty in getting an airman to man Government, who admitted freely that and lead the airplane. A flying train a great mistake had been made in of air cars, some for baggage and some for passengers, is said to be the dream of this Dutch inventor.

BOAT TURNS OVER: 18 DROWN. Fifteen of 53 on Launch Missing

Children Among Victims. Tuscalcosa, Ala., June 15.—The sixty foot pleasure launch Mary Francis, with fifty-three persons, mostly children, on board, turned over late to-day in the Warrior River, three miles above Tusca-

Eighteen persons are known to have been drowned and fifteen others are

WILSON MAY REPLY TO SENATOR KNOX

Considers Issuing Public Statement Designed to Defeat Resolution.

Wilson Alarmed and Resent ful-High French Official Complains of Censorship.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Parts, June 15 .- Alarmed and resent ooks to the United States to finance his ful over the resolution of Senator campaigns in Russia. An official of the Knox, President Wilson is considering French Foreign Office admitted this to the issue of a public statement dethe correspondent of THE SUN to-day, signed to accomplish its defeat. The President has been strongly urged by some of his friends here to take this course and it is known that he has re-

> Democrats at home. It is suggested either that he send a cable message to be read by a Democratic Senator or even that he might go further and issue a public state-ment putting the Republicans in the position of trying deliberately to embarrass the peace negotiations in their final and most critical stage.

ceived frantic appeals for help from

It is evident, however, that up to up his mind what to do and is con-sidering the chances of success for a Democratic flibuster. His friends are charging that the Republicans are giving encouragement to the Germans not to sign the treaty.

not to sign the treaty.

European diplomatic circles are awakening to the situation in the United States; a high French diplomatic authority complained bitterly to THE SUN to-day over the failure of the French embassy in Washington to keep the Government posted properly on the situation in America, but he declared, the pressure of American public opin-ion is being applied too late to make changes. He admitted that all of President Wilson's piedges had been accepted as made in the name of the United States, but now he saw the

French Government had maintained a French Government had maintained a censorship over despatches to the French newspapers from America and Great Britain at the request of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, which accounted partly for the lack of information in France in regard to the trend of public opinion in the United States.

This official recalled in this connect.

This official recalled in this connec tion that President Wilson had threat ened to have the conference removed from Paris following the articles in the Echo de Paris attacking him. This, he said, had frightened the Government into making the censorship upon all American despatches still tighter. President's spokesman denied at the time that this was being done because the President had requested such a cer sorship; this is now flatly contradicted by this responsible official of the French Government, who admitted freely that

dopting this policy.

The French insist, however, that the British and Americans are chiefly re sponsible for the treaty and the efor they must stand by France now. The coint out also that even if the Krox resolution should be passed ratification by three nations will make the treaty effective. In their comment on the Knox resolution the French newspapers are speculating on what will happen. L'Ac tion Francaise says that severing the covenant of the league would be equiva-lent to the rejection of the whole treats and asks what the Wilson conference

will do then. It adds:
"It would seem a miracle now if the
treaty were ratified at Washington. It is extraordinary that this situation does whether Germany signs or does no sign, what is important is to know what will happen when the American Senace shall have sent back the league and the treaty to their authors."

Reparation Commission Has Duty of Restoring Europe.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. acts with respect to the peace treaty

succeeded in keeping independent of the League of Nations.

Third, the League of Nations, ex-cept in some minor details, applies to future international relationships and not to either the actual conditions established by the treaty or the con-ditions which will arise and be dealt with as the result of the terms of

All changes in the treaty will not affect these facts, it is practically certain. In pointing out these essential facts these diplomats believe that the situation may be clarified when the resolution of Senator Knox comes up for mature discussion.

ite the fact that the treaty appears at first glance to be based upon the League of Nations and closely interwoven, careful analysis speedily shows that the treaty and the league are really independent of each other.

Even if the league should be formed, it would have no voice whatever in such practical problems as restoring Europe to health and forcing Germany to carry

out the treaty.

The league, meeting at Geneva, would occupy itself with problems quite apart from the practical tasks which have been entrusted to the Reparation Commission. The attention of Senators is particularly invited to that part of the peace treaty dealing with the composition and duties of the Reparation Commission because it is believed that position and duties of the Reparation Commission because it is believed that any Senator who reads this over carefully will necessarily see show all the practical peace problems of the immediate future are intentionally kept separated from the league.

In other words the allied Govern-

ments have purposely provided a practical plan to restore Europe economically and financially and to insure lasting peace, which is in no vital respect dent upon the league.

Consideration had to be given, it is bility or possibility that the whole league plan might fall, or be rejected or prove unworkable or develop at its very incep-tion some of the weaknesses which prac-tical statesmen have insisted were bound

to result in its speedy abandonment.

The vital peace problems and the immediate future of Europe could not, it is added, be entrusted to anything in the way of an experiment. Consequently the Reparation Commission got all the real power in connection with the carrying

out of the treaty.

It is essential at the outset, these diplomats explain, to realize that this all-powerful Reparation Commission is all-powerful Reparation Commission is independent of the league. It meets in Paris, as soon as practicable, after the treaty is signed and is made up of principal representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France and Ifaly with representatives from Japan, Beigium, Serbia and other associated Powers stilling in when their interests are ers sitting in when their interests are

entatives at all sittings. Each nation has one representative and an assistant who may take his place is required. Even a casual reading of that portion of the peace treaty dealing with this commission, siplomats aver, will show its tremendous power. It is in itself a practicable workable league, but with the important distinction that there is he important distinction that there no suggestion of entangling alliances, as each representative is responsible only to his sovereign Government and each Govnment reserves to itself absolute to come before it,

Restoration of Europe.

It is stated specifically that the com-mission has the duty "to restore Europe" financially, economically and otherwise.
The practical method to be followed in
to make Germany, which started the war and is responsible, pay the bill and now make good Europe's needs. In this respect the method differs from the basic idea of the league, which is to make the United States and other nations hat suffered help pay the bill

By way of demonstrating the cor dission's power a few of its duties were It is responsible for bringing Eu back to stability and health. It

to stability and neath. It de-termines how much Germany must pay, in what form Germany must pay, when Germany must pay and what conditions must be met to resurrect Europe from the effects of the war. It receives, holds or disposes of the funds to be collected for the building up and stabilizing of for the building up and stabilizing of

fairs in Germany, to say when and how the German people shall be taxed for years to come to atone for Germany's crime against civilization, and it has the action will be taken in case there is any default on the part of Germany in car-rying out to the letter the terms of the

It is charged with the duty of seeing that every nation injured by Germany has damage repaired, property rebuilt. It may even reach out and take over German chattels, ships, properties, rights, concessions whole businesses (Krupps, for example) owned by Germany. It may sake German rights and conces sions within or without Germany.

It makes its own rules and laws as it goes along, and it "shall have wide lati-

tude" and it "shall have authority to in-terpret the provisions of the treaty." Under these circumstances, it was em hasized, the Reparation Commission the whole backbone of the treaty, and is charged with restoring Europe and carrying out the treaty terms. The League of Nations is charged with

none of these duties and is designed to deal with future international alliances or relationships apart from practical peace problems now to be settled in Eu-

GERMAN DYE PLOT HERE TO BE EXPOSED

Planned to Throw Million Men Into Idleness.

Special Despatch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- A new licensing plan for the protection of the dyestuff industry and a report telling how the Germans planned to throw a million men out of employment in an attempt to embroil this country in difficulties with Great Britain are to be presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow according to announcement to-day of Francis P. Garvan, Allen Property Cus-todian and president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc.

Foundation. Inc.
Mr. Garvan said he would disclose the methods of the German dye factories and their agents in this country to break down the dye industry here. He promited to present many important German documents to the committee.

The German dye factories were able

to turn out huge quantities of high ex-closives and noxious gases as soon as he war started, said Mr. Garvan, and thus placed their enemies under a heavy

nandicap.

The pian for a licensing scheme for the protection of the American industry will be submitted by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the Chemical Foundation. contemplates importation of coal tar products only when the proposed import is licensed by a commission consisting of four members chosen from among the lyemakers, four from the dye using in-fusiries and one not connected with either but representing the Government.

ITALIAN STRIKES SPREAD. 2,000 Post Offices to Be Closed by

Workers.

Rome indicate continued disturbances in the labor world in various parts of strike has been begun in Milan, and that there has been a similar cessation of work in Turin.

work in Turn.

The post office employees are demanding ameilorated conditions, and it is announced that 12,000 post offices will be closed on June 20 in backing up the

Rome. June 14 (delayed) .- Order has been restored in Spezia, where serious rioting has been taking place since Thursday. More than one hundred shops in the city were sacked and several villas in the neighborhood were looted by the mobs. The vicinity of Spezia is fa-mous for its fashionable summer re-



DEFENDS TERMS

Bernstein Creates Storm in German Convention by Peace Talk.

SEES NO "THROTTLING"

Asserts That Nine-tenths o Conditions Imposed by Allies Are Necessary.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all nights rese

WEIMAR, June 12 (delayed) .- "The eace conditions are severe, very severe, but we must recognize that a arge part of them have grown out of necessity; yes, nine-tenths of them are necessary."

The convention of the Majority Socialist party would not have been more surprised if a bomb had beer thrown into the meeting than they were by this assertion made by Eduard Bernstein, the aged chieftain of the former revisionist wing of the party, during a speech at this morning's session

The meeting, which might be compared to the political conventions of the Republicans or Demograts at are far distant from that ideal state home, was thrown into an uproar, and the National Theatre, where the convention is being held, resounded with cries of "No, no; that is not true!" The delegates pounded with their feet in protest and even the thinly occupied galleries joined in indignant disapproval. Ministers Noske and Bauer, who were sitting on the stage, were among those whose indignation broke through parliamentary restraints and shouted at Bernstein.

Bernstein Stands Alone. The latter was unmoved by the uproar; he even repeated "Yes, ninetenths was necessary," notwithstand ing the angry shouts. The storm which he created swept over the house repeatedly during both sessions, and Bernstein was excortated by duty of recommending what immediate every speaker during the remainder of the day. It was evident that he was a minority of one in the convention and that the general opinion was with Otto Bruhn, a member of the executive committee, who declared that it was a misfortune for the German people that at the moment they were protesting their utmost against the "throttling peace" Bernstein should have strengthened the other side with such an assertion

Bernstein created another uproar when he declared that the language of East Prussia and West Prussia with small exceptions, corresponded with the line of demarkation laid down in the peace terms. He added: "There are Americans who mean well with Germany. One of these recently has written a remarkable letter to President Wilson. Another who risited me declared that the President's position with the Entente has the Bavarian Government of the Combeen made doubly hard by speeches munist leader Levine Nissen. and certain political appointments the German troops from Esthonia and Lithuania.

The general indignation against Bernstein reached such a pitch that abolition of the death penalty. evidently he considered it advisable the pathological ward" and is not wanted to placate the convention by a more in Germany, declared Herman Mueller, or less ungraceful retreat, and in the afternoon session he practically withdrew the assertion by a declaration conservative of the Socialists, referring to the rumor that an attempt was to be that he had been misunderstood and had not made such a statement. He ex-Emperor, warned the Prussians said added: "Never have I said that nine- to be interested in such a move that a tenths of the peace conditions were justified. I said that the present

tenths of them. Neither have I ever spoken of the guilt of the German people, but always of the guilt of those who deceived the people."

238 Resolutions Offered. To prove that he could not have said what was attributed to him Bernstein declared that when he was asked recently by a foreign correspondent if Germany would sign the treaty he had replied: "If even a trace of free will is left to it, it will not sign."

Chancellor Scheidemann, whose speech was to be the keynote of the convention, preceded Bernstein. He is a clever speaker, but was not at his best. While more polished than the blunt Noske, who spoke yesterday. he lacked the frankness and vigor of the latter in answering specific criti-

isms of his Government's policy. His speech did not appear to allay fully the dissatisfaction rampant in his party as reflected in 238 resolutions and requests for specific actions introduced up to noon to-day. Scheidemann bade defiance to threats of a coming reactionary counter-revolution and warned his hearers that if reaction dared to lift its head and attempt to rob the people of the fruits of the revolution it would be put down in a way "that they would not for get in eternity."

Armed Force Still Necessary. To the charge that the Government was ruling by force, the same as the old regime, he declared: "We abhor every arbitrary power, but we still where we can rule without armed force." He added that the Government must retain an armed force to defend itself and its principles not only against the Radical left but also the reactionary right. He continued:

"Victorious capitalism is seeking to force its forms upon socialistic Germany and to make the German people wage slaves." To those of his own party who were criticising the Government because it was not accomplishing more for Socialism he pointed out that the Socialists were not a majority in Germany, and all legislative measures must also have the approval of some of the other parties.

He asserted that even if the allied and associated Powers had not a soldier left it would be all the more Germany's duty to attain a just peace. "Might, with its transitory power, passes away; but right endures through injustice and wrong. We say, 'Ground arms.' No longer are all against one another, but all are with one another and for one another." In conclusion he said: "We were defeated; yes, that is true; but now upward and forward to real vic-

SOCIALISTS WANT UNITED GERMANY

BERLIN, June 14 (delayed) .- The Majority Socialist party conference at to-day's session voted unanimously in favor of a united German republic. Other ac-tion taken by the conference was: It voted down the Government project to create a fund of \$250,000,000, to be obtained by adding an extra hour to the working day, the pay for which will go to the Government.

It condemned the recent execution by It voted in favor of the withdrawal of

It passed a resolution demanding the

majority of the German people would not permit his return. The speaker de-clared the former ruler was dankerous cowerlessness of Germany might one it necessary to account nine. make it necessary to accept nine- ler's speech was received with cheers.

Cool shade, when the world about you seems to have no shade, is desirable—quite.

Of course you can attain that state by staying indoors, but who wants to spend the Summer in the house?

There Is an Alternative

There is a set of furniture in this store that provides outdoor shade—an antidote for scorching sunbut it's not what one usually means by "furniture."

Green Iron

rather than mahogany, oak, or willow is the material this furniture's made of, and it's a cool green and a cool iron.

What more appropriate color for the lawn than green and what more appropriate set than a table, umbrella, side chairs and settee of iron?

A Super-Parasol

is attached to the table and will keep the ice cream from melting if ice cream's on the menu and will keep you cool if nothing else will. The one that's shading the jolly party sketched at the top of the column is a rich blue with red trimming and it is in smart contrast to the restful green of the iron table and the lawn, and everything.

The umbrella is 8 ft. in diameter, has the pole in-\$39.48

cluded and is

The Table is a neat little affair of the oft-mentioned green painted iron. It is 36 inches in diameter and is \$19.49

Side Chairs

to match; they are small, plain and in good taste. They are priced \$7.49 ea. An arm chair to match is

A folding side chair of the

same green iron, with a

wood-slat seat is "Big Chief Sits

on His Settee" But we prefer this one. It matches the table and is ideal for three "when three's a crowd." This settee can stand alone if your needs do not include side chairs, arm chairs and such. It is \$27.25

You May Tire of Green

Very well then, there are slip covers of blue, redtrimmed to match the super - parasol mentioned. To fit folding side chairs, price \$2.97 each. We have umbrellas in various stripe effectsred and white, green and white, canary - colors aplenty. Various prices.

Many 3-Sixth Floor

More than its nearness is its fulness of the things that make summer joyous-five hur 'red

miles of shining beaches, still or rough water bathing; smooth or deep-sea fishing; deep, wooded

inlets or stretches of smooth white sands and foaming breakers! Between the shores-splendid

LONG ISLAND offers every known sport, both water and land, for men and women. In many

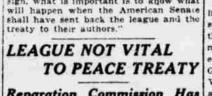
sports it is the seat of National championships. Tennis, Polo, Golf, Fishing, Shooting, Swimming,

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. For further information and descriptive booklet containing list of hotels, call at Consolidated Ticket Offices—64 Broadway. 57 Chambers Street, 31 West 32nd Street, 114 West 42nd Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or

· United · States · RAILROAD · ADMINISTRATION ·

Dancing, Automobiling, Flying! If one of these is your hobby-Long Island is the place.





Washington, June 15.—Several mem-bers of the Diplomatic Corps here, without wishing to take sides for or against the Knox resolution, believe it is im-portant at this particular time for the United States Senate and American people to appreciate the following salient

and the League of Nations: First, the League of Nations has nothing to do with the restoration of Europe or the establishment of peace on a firm basis under the terms of the treaty, and practically nothing to do with the execution of

Second, the agency chosen to restore Europe economically and financially and the agency chosen to really establish peace and execute the treaty is the Reparation Commission which Premier Cimenceau has sion, which Premier Clemenceau has

Clarification Expected.

To delay action on the league cove-nant would have practically no effect whatever on the establishment of peace or the execution of the treaty, they say.



Paris, June 15 .- Despatches from The advices state that a general





THE THE PARTY OF T

n "Night and Morning," Lytton says, "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan."

Let's smoke up then!

We have a veritable smoker's emporium on the Fifth Floor and a real cigar store on the main-and between the two we satisfy the every need of the smoker-at prices lower than other dealers.

Try us for your favorite smoke!

Macy's - Main and Fifth Floors, 38th St.